

F. *Comparative Reporting*

The incumbent LECs must provide reporting for their install time frames for their local service end-users. The LECs should also provide reporting comparing their wholesale services offer with their retail services offer.

VII. **Public Policy only items**

In order for the CLEC to be at parity with the incumbent LEC, the following end-user billing requirements must be met by the incumbent LEC:

A. *Pricing and service information about LEC agreements with other CLECs*

The incumbent LEC must be required to provide pricing and service information concerning the agreements they have made with other CLECs.

B. *Rate and feature information to be published in a tariff by the incumbent LEC*

The incumbent LEC must be required to file a tariff which provides information on their rates and features.

Appendix 2

UNBUNDLED DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE

Unbundled directory assistance includes the necessary hardware, software, data bases, and data used to perform directory services.

1. Directory Platforms: The hardware and software used to provide directory services. Access to the platform will be provided in such a way so as to allow remote directory stations to be connected to the platform.
2. Directory Data Bases: The data bases with information on individual telephone numbers including the name, address, zip code, city (or other location identifier) and the ability to search for telephone numbers based on a name, address or other location identifier.
3. Directory Data: The information in other data bases used to populate directory data bases (see attachment 1).

Attachment I

- I. Overview of Requirements
- II. Indented Listing (Caption) Requirements
- III. Data Processing Requirements
- IV. Listing types
- V. Listing Styles
- VI. Data Field Element Requirements
- VII. Glossary

I. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OVERVIEW:

1. List of NPA-NXX=s relating to the listing records being provided.
2. List of Directory Section names and their associated NPA-NXX=s.
3. List of Community Names expected to be associated with each of the NPA NXX=s for which listing records will be provided.
4. List of Independent Company names and their associated NPA-NXX=s for which their listing data will be included in the Telco=s listing data.
5. List of Independent Company names and their associated NPA-NX-X=s for which their listing data is a part of the Telco=s directory database, but the Telco is not to provide the listing data to MCI under this request.
6. Listing volume totals by directory section, NPA, and state.
7. Average daily update volume by directory section, NPA, and state.
8. Identify any area wide or universal service numbers which may be listed.
Identify the telephone number to be provided to callers outside the servicing area.
9. Identify any listing condition(s) unique to the Telco=s serving area which may require special handling in data processing in the directory.
10. Indented Listings (Captions) should be identified and delivered handled as specified.

II. CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO AN INDENTED LISTING (CAPTION) SET REQUIREMENTS:

1. Use of line numbers, or other methods, to ensure the integrity of the caption set and identify the sequence or placement of a listing record within the caption set. A sufficient range of numbers between listing records is required to allow for the expansion of the caption set. A method is also required to permit the caption header record to be identified, but each level of indent is not required to be recapped, placement of the indent is based on line number. This method does require stringent edits to ensure the integrity of the caption set.
2. Use of guideline or recapped data to identify previously established header and sub-header records for placement of data within the caption set. This provides flexibility to easily expand the caption set. This method also requires that, in addition to the caption header record, each level of indent be recapped in order to properly build the caption set.
3. In order to maintain the integrity of caption replacement, with end-of-day cumulative effect, one OUT record must be sent to delete the entire caption set, followed by IN activity each listing record within the caption set.
4. MCI requires listing instruction codes on the service order which indicate how the set is to appear in the published directory.

III. DATA PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS:

1. Identify type of tape to be used in sending the test and initial load data. For example, reel or cartridge tape. Due to the size of an initial load, it would be generally expected to be on tape and the daily update activity via another media, such as NDM.
2. Identify tape or dataset label requirements.
3. Identify tracking information requirements. For example, use of header and trailer records for tracking date and time, cycle numbers, sending a receiving site codes, volume count for the given tape/dataset. It may also be helpful to have some filler fields for future use.
4. Identify dates MCI should not expect to receive daily update activity.
5. Data should be received in uppercase. An asterisk (*) should be used to advise of the need to apply the reverse capitalization rule. However, if the provider determines to provide the listing data from a database that has already

messaged the data and applied the capitalization rules, the asterisk may be omitted.

6. Identify information that will enable MCI to identify listings within an indented list (caption) set. For example:
 - a. When a particular listing has been designated to be filed as the first listing for a given level (0-7) of indent - usually out of alpha sequence.
 - b. When an alternate call listing (e.g. If no answer) relates to multiple preceding listings on the same level.
7. Identify any other pertinent information needed to properly process the data.

IV. LISTING TYPES

LISTED - The listing information is available for all directory requirements.

NONLISTED - The listing information is available to all directory requirements, but the information does not appear in the annually published street directory.

NON-PUBLISHED -

A directory service may confirm, by name and address, the presence of a listing, but the telephone number is not available. MCI may confirm the address, but is not permitted to receive the non-published telephone number.

V. LISTING STYLES

LISTING STYLE DESCRIPTION

STRAIGHT LINE - All listing information is formatted in a straight line. Data generally consists of Name, Address, Community, and Telephone Number. Additional data may consist of dialing instructions or other general information relating to the listing.

INDENTED LISTING SET - STRAIGHT LINE UNDER (SLU) - Two or more listing records relating to the same listed customer. The first is formatted as a straight line listing with the additional listing(s) indented one degree under the straight line listing. These are sometimes referred to as professional listings where the business information is identified in the straight line format, with the residence information indented one degree. It is also very common to have a residence listing with a children's number or fax as the indented listing-Generally, there are no more than 3 indented listings within a Straight Line Under (SLU) set.

INDENTED LISTING SET - CAPTION SET - Formatted with one listing header record and multiple indented listing records. See detailed description below.

INDENTED LISTING (CAPTION) SET

HEADER RECORD - Contains listed name; address and telephone number data fields are blank.

SUB-HEADER RECORD/LISTING - May contain name data only, or may include address and telephone number data. Associated subordinate records may, or may not be present.

INDENTED NAME LISTING - Contains name data, may or may not have address data, and telephone number data.

INDENTED ADDRESS LISTING - Contains address and telephone number data, the name data text field is blank.

LEVEL OF INDENT- Header record is zero (0), sub-header and indented records range from 1 - 7.

VI. DATA FIELD ELEMENTS

REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL PROCESSING AND DAILY UPDATE ACTIVITY DATA FIELD DATA ELEMENT FIELD LENGTH

ACTION CODE A = Add I = InD = Delete or 0 = out Required: 1 alpha character.

RECORD NUMBER - Sequentially assigned number to each record for a given process (test, initial load, or update activity). Number assignment begins with 00000001 and is incremented by 1 for each record on the file. Required: 8 digits NPA Area code relating to the directory section the record is to be listed. Required: 3 digits.

COMPANY IDENTIFIER - The 4-character company code as defined in Section 8 of the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff. Required: 4 digits.

DIRECTORY SECTION - Name of the directory section where the record is to be listed. Required: Maximum of 50 alpha characters.

LISTING IDENTIFIER F = Foreign C = Cross-Reference E = Enterprise (WX number requiring operator assistance to connect the call) W = Wide area or universal service Optional: 1 alpha character.

FILE REPLACEMENT B = Business (4) R = Residence (1) G = Government (2) BR = Business & Residence (5) BG = Business & Government (6) BRG = Business, Residence, & Government (7) Required: Maximum of 3 alpha characters LISTING TYPE L = Listed N = Non-Listed NP = Non-Published Required: Maximum of 2 alpha characters.

LISTING STYLE S = Straight line I = Indented listing set, An Indented listing relates to either a caption or Straight Line Under (SLU) set listing. Required: 1 alpha

character.

INDENT LEVEL 0 = Non-indented record, 8 = Level of indented record, Required: 1 digit.

ADDRESS HOUSE NUMBER - For example: 123, A-123, A-123-1/2 - Optional. Maximum of 20 alphanumeric characters, including hyphen, space, and slash.

ADDRESS PRE-DIRECTIONAL - For example: N, S, E, W, NE, SW, NORTH - Optional: Maximum of 5 alpha characters.

ADDRESS STREET NAME - For example: Main, Peachtree-Dunwoody, HWY 75 at Exit 30 Optional- Maximum of 100 alpha, alphanumeric characters, including spaces and hyphens.

ADDRESS SUFFIX OR THOROUGHFARE - For example: SUITE 160, ST, or WAY- Optional: Maximum of 20 numeric, alpha, or alphanumeric characters.

ADDRESS POST DIRECTION - For example: N,S, NE, SW Optional: Maximum of 5 alpha characters.

ADDRESS ZIP CODE 5-digits or ZIP + 4 - Optional: Maximum of 10 digits, including the hyphen when using ZIP + 4.

COMMUNITY NAME - Identifies the name of the community associated with the listing record. See Glossary for more details. Maximum of 50 alphanumeric characters, including spaces and hyphen.

STATE NAME ABBREVIATION - Identifies the state associated with the community name; 2-character state abbreviation used by the US Postal Office. Maximum of 2 alpha characters.

INFORMATION TEXT - Miscellaneous information relating to the listing. Including, but not limited to, for example: TOLL FREE DIAL I & THEN, CALL COLLECT, or TDD ONLY. The various types of Information Text must be identified to MCI. Optional: Maximum of 250 alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric characters.

NAME - FIRST WORD - Surname of a Residence or Business listing, or first word of a Business or Government listing. Multi-word or hyphenated surnames should be treated as one word. Required for a zero (0) level record. Optional if an indented (level 1 - 8) record, unless the name text present in the indented record relates to a surnames. Maximum of 50 alpha, numeric, alphanumeric, or special characters.

NAME - SUBSEQUENT WORD(S) - Given name and/or initial (s) of a Surnames listing or Additional word(s) for a Business or Government listing Expected if the First Word is the Surname of a Residence or Business listing. Maximum of 250 alpha, numeric, special, or alphanumeric characters,

LINEAL DESCENT e.g. SR, JR, III. If Lineal Descent data cannot be uniquely identified, it should be included with the Listed Name Subsequent Word(s) data and placed at the end of the name data. Optional: Maximum 10 alpha characters.

TITLE(S) e.g. MRS, LT COL, RET SGR, DR. - Multiple titles are acceptable. If title data cannot be uniquely identified, it should be include with the Listed Name Subsequent Word(s) data and placed at the end of the name data stream. If lineal descent is also in the Listed Name Subsequent Word(s) data field, title data should be placed following the lineal descent data. Optional: Maximum of 20 alpha characters.

DEGREE e.g. MD, CPA, PHD. - Multiple degrees are acceptable. If degree data cannot be uniquely identified, it should be included with the Listed Name Subsequent Word(s) data and placed at the end of the name data stream, If lineal descent and/or title data is also present, it should follow title data. Optional: Maximum of 20 alpha characters.

NICKNAME - Another name the listed customer may be known by, Optional-. Maximum of 20 alpha characters.

BUSINESS DESIGNATION - Term used to identify the listed customer =s profession, business, or location, e.g. ATTY, CARPETS, OFC - Optional: Maximum of 50 alpha characters.

STANDARD TELEPHONE NUMBER * NPA NXX-LINE - Optional: 12 characters, including space and hyphen

NON-STANDARD TELEPHONE NUMBER * Telephone numbers less than or more than the standard telephone number. Optional: Minimum of 1 digit, maximum of 22 characters, including spaces and hyphens * Either a Standard or Non-standard telephone is required for a zero level record unless the record is a Cross-reference listing or an Indented Listing (caption) Set record. A telephone number may, or may not be present on an Indented Listing Set record for level(s) 0-7.

Appendix 3

NOF ISSUE #226 WORKING DOCUMENT

11. ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MULTIPLE EXCHANGE CARRIERS

A. General

11.1

These procedures apply when Access Service is requested by an ASC and is provided by two or more ASPs.

11.2

The ASC will order from the ASPs the access services required to provide its overall service.

11.3

For multi-Access Service Provider (ASP) access service it is recommended that a single Access Service Provider Coordinator (ASPC) point, specific to the function being performed

Before an Access Service Request (ASR) is issued by the ASC for an access service involving multiple ASPs, the ASPs involved should have a mutually agreeable working arrangement in place to allow one of the ASPs to be the "Access Service Provider Coordinator (ASPC), for that function, for the installation access service provided.

11.4

Each ASP is responsible for working cooperatively with ASCs and other ASPs to ensure that access services are installed, tested and turned up in a timely manner and that trouble conditions are resolved without undue delay and participate in repair verification as required.

B. Installation

11.5

Installation as used in this document pertains to that portion of the total provisioning process which starts when the order, e.g., "Work Order Record and Detail" (WORD) or equivalent is received by the ASPs and includes installations, changes, and disconnects.

11.6

The ASPC will:

- Ensure that their company's equipment and facilities are installed and tested by the Plant Test Date (PTD).
- Receive and log status on the Designed Verified and Assigned Date (DVA) or equivalent. If the OASP has not provided status within 24 hours after DVA or equivalent, the ASPC will

- contact the OASP and request status.
- Prior to cooperative acceptance tests, schedule and coordinate preservice tests, to ensure that the overall access service is installed correctly and meets design parameters.
- Upon completion of the preservice tests, the ASPC will contact the ASC and advise that the access service is ready to be turned up. The ASC has the option of acceptance with or without cooperative acceptance testing. The ASC is not obligated to accept the service prior to the due date.

11.7

The Other Access Service Provider (OASP) will:

- Ensure that their company's equipment and facilities are installed and tested by PTD.
- Contact the ASPC and provide circuit status.
- Cooperate with the ASPC to perform the preservice tests and acceptance tests as required.

11.8

The first point of switching ASP will arrange for field forces to be dispatched when required and participate in the acceptance testing with the ASC.

C. Common Completion

11.9

A common completion date will be utilized by all involved ASPs. Therefore, no ASP may complete its order until the entire Access Service is completed and accepted by the ASC.

D. Jeopardy

11.10

If one or more ASPs cannot complete its portion of the overall Access Service on the Due Date, this should be considered a jeopardy situation by all ASPs involved. If, after a specified period of time (to be determined locally) past the due date, the overall Access Service remains incomplete due to ASP problems, those ASPs who completed their portion of the access service will review the status of the incomplete portions via the ASPC to determine the actual or approximate duration of the existing jeopardy condition and notify the ICSC or equivalent.

E. Maintenance

11.11

The ASC will be responsible for acceptance of trouble reports from its end user. The ASC should first test its facilities to determine if the trouble is in its network. If a trouble is found, the ASC will clear the trouble and no referral to an ASP is necessary. If the trouble is sectionalized towards a connecting ASP the trouble report will be referred to the ASP. The ASP(s) will work cooperatively

with the ASC to sectionalize the trouble.

The following information should be exchanged when handing off or referring the trouble:

- Trouble report number or equivalent
- Contact telephone number
- Contact ID (ie., name or initials)
- Time and date report was received from ASC
- ASC testing information (If requested by ASP)
- Circuit ID (41 Character CLCI)
- Non-Circuit specific (Circuit ID may not be appropriate)
- Trouble reported
- Other information that may be of assistance (e.g., history, subsequent reports)

11.12

Upon receipt of a trouble report from the ASC, the ASP will conduct, independently or cooperatively with the ASC, tests required to determine if the trouble is in its own equipment and facilities or to the point of interface of an adjacent OASP(s).

11.13

If the trouble is found to be in the ASP's equipment or facilities, the trouble report will be closed out with the ASC and the following information will be provided:

- Trouble report number or equivalent
- Date & Time Cleared
- Status of Circuit(s) [temporary or permanent repair]
 - If temporary, estimated time of restoral
- Contact name or initials and telephone number of the person closing out the report
- Type & Nature of trouble found and action taken
- ASP Testing Information (if Requested by ASC)
- Circuit ID (if applicable)

11.14

11.14A

If there is no trouble found in the ASP's own network, they shall refer/handoff the trouble to the OASP and provide the following information:

- Trouble report number or equivalent (ASC)

- Contact telephone number (ASC)
- Contact ID (ASC) (ie., name or initials)
- Time and date report was received from ASC
- ASP Testing information (If requested by OASP)
- 41 Character CLCI for circuit specific problems
- Non-Circuit specific (Circuit ID may not be appropriate)
- Trouble reported
- Other information that may be of assistance (e.g., history, subsequent reports, ASC Testing information, if available)

11.14B

In the event a premature or improper hand-off has occurred, the ASP will resume cooperative testing with the OASP in order to sectionalize the trouble.

11.14C

When the ASP has referred/handed off the trouble report to an OASP, the ASP will close out the trouble report with the ASC and provide the following information:

- Trouble report number or equivalent (ASC)
- Trouble report number of OASP
- Time and date report was referred/handed off to the OASP
- Contact telephone number (OASP)
- Contact ID (OASP) (ie., name or initials)
- ASP Testing information (If requested by ASC)
- Trouble disposition (Test OK, NTF, Found OK)
- Circuit Identification (if applicable)
- Contact Name or initials of person closing the report

If the trouble report requires further handoff/referral by the OASP to succeeding ASPs, the identity of the OASP switches to ASP when the referral is made.

11.15

The OASP will:

- Cooperatively test with the ASP to determine trouble location.
- Accept the trouble report when sectionalized into its equipment or facilities.
- The OASP will provide status to the ASC upon request.
- Upon clearing trouble, contact the ASC to closeout the trouble report.

11.16

Trouble Ticket Exceptions

The following information is provided in an effort to assist service providers and service Customers in the resolution of troubles that fall outside of the normal ticket resolution flow once the original ticket has been closed out with the ASC.

Request for Test Assistance

When a request for a test assist is made to an ASP, the ASP shall provide the necessary assistance to facilitate the request.

A ticket (non-measured) shall be created for administration of test assist referrals, subsequent request for a test assist may result in additional tickets being created. In the event that additional tickets are created all relevant information from the prior trouble tickets/test assist tickets should be cross referenced.

Request for escalation Assistance From ASC

It is the responsibility of all service providers and service customers to work cooperatively to resolve all trouble reports as expeditiously as possible.

The ASC is responsible for escalations to an OASP associated with trouble tickets when the trouble has been isolated/referred by an ASP to an OASP. When a request for escalatio assistance is made by the ASC to an ASP the ASP will provide any information concerning escalatioin numbers or names that they may have to the requesting ASC. At the ASC managers request, the ASP manager may participate on a phone call in an attempt to assist the ASC in escalating to the OASP.

If the ASC refers the problem back to the ASP, it should be understood that the process will reinitiate at the escalation level when the problem was initially referred into the OASP.

11.17

In the event the trouble can not be sectionalized (e.g., no trouble found, intermittent type of problems), then the ASC and all ASPs/OASPs will cooperatively work together (e.g., cooperative testing) to locate and/or isolate the problem. Once the problem has been sectionalized then previously developed process for ASP/OASPs shall be followed as developed and outlined in paragraphs 11.11, 11.13 and/or 11.14C.

Appendix 4

Typical Loop Combinations

Figure 1, Typical Loop Combinations, illustrates several loop combination examples based on typical LEC design and deployment practices. The following describes each configuration at a high level.

Configuration A - Copper Pair Facilities

Network interface is connected to copper pairs and routed through loop distribution and loop feeder facilities, then terminated on a main distributing frame (MDF) in the central office. Cross-connects are used to interconnect each subscriber copper pair to voiceband (DS0) switch interfaces for POTs and switched special services or other equipment for special non-switched services.

Configuration B - Universal Digital Loop Carrier

Universal digital loop carrier (UDLC) systems are used to concentrate loop distribution facilities into DS1 links that traverse the loop feeder to the central office. UDLCs support POTs and most switched and non-switched special services.

Network interface is connected through loop distribution on copper pairs routed to a remote terminal (RT). Each pair is terminated into a UDLC that multiplexes the DS0 voiceband circuits into DS1 circuits. Loop feeder consisting of copper facilities or fiber systems are used to transport the DS1 circuits to the central office where they are demultiplexed by a UDLC central office terminal (COT) into the original DS0 voiceband circuit and terminated on a distributing frame. Cross-connects are used to interconnect the DS0 voiceband circuits with DS0 switch interfaces for POTs and switched special services or other equipment for special non-switched services.

High speed DS1 data services may also terminate directly into fiber systems that are transporting UDLC DS1s. Demultiplexing at the central office derives the original DS1 data circuit for routing to the narrowband DXC.

Configuration C - Integrated Digital Loop Carrier

Integrated digital loop carrier (IDLC) systems are essentially extensions of the switch into loop feeder facilities. Equipment is used to concentrate loop distribution into DS1 links interconnected directly to the switch via loop feeder facilities. IDLCs support only POTs and some switched special services. Other switched and non-switched special services are groomed to copper or UDLC facilities.

Network interface is connected through loop distribution on copper pairs routed to a RT. Each pair is terminated into an IDLC that multiplexes the DS0 voiceband circuits into DS1 circuits. Loop feeder consisting of copper facilities or fiber systems are used to transport the DS1 circuits to the central office where they are terminated into a narrowband digital cross-connect (DXC). The DS1 circuits are then routed to a DS1

interface integrated directly into the switch. Demultiplexing into individual DS0 channels takes place inside the switch.

Configuration D - Asynchronous Fiber/Carrier

Asynchronous fiber systems are used to support IDLC systems and high speed data connections. POTs and special services are supported similar to Scenario C except that IDLC systems are further multiplexed into DS3 or higher circuits that are transported over loop feeder on fiber to the central office and terminated into a wideband DXC. High speed DS1 data services may also terminate into the asynchronous system for transport.

DS3 and/or DS1 interconnections through the wideband and narrowband DXCs are provided directly into the switch where POTs and switched special traffic is demultiplexed into DS0 channels. DS1 services are routed to corresponding terminating equipment in the central office.

Configuration E - SONET Systems

SONET facilities are employed in the loop feeder to support carrier systems and high speed data services. Access to services carried on SONET facilities is available at the central office over several interfaces within the digital hierarchy.

Network interface is connected through loop distribution on copper pairs routed to a RT. Each pair is terminated into a SONET carrier system or add/drop multiplexor that multiplexes the DS0 voiceband circuits into 1.5 Mb/s virtual tributaries (VT). DS1 or greater high speed data services are also terminated into the SONET equipment and mapped into VTs.

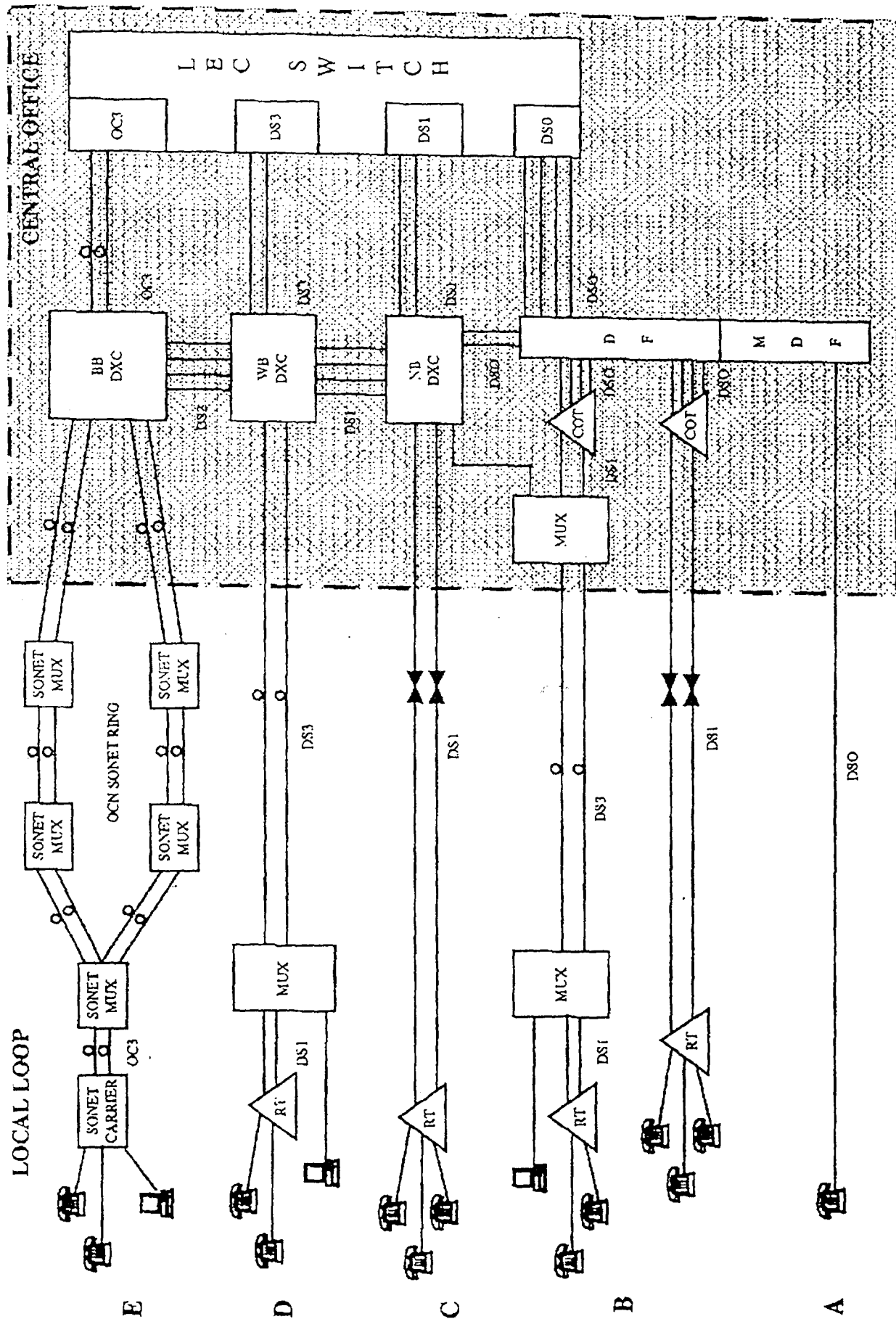
VTs are combined into faster signals and transported on SONET OC-N fiber systems to the central office where they are terminated on a broadband DXC. OC-N signals are demultiplexed and routed to specific interfaces within the broadband DXC.

DS0 voiceband services may remain multiplexed together and interconnected directly to an OC3 switch interface or routed to other DXCs and demultiplexed to interface with the switch at lower DS1 or DS0 rates. Additional demultiplexing is accomplished within the switch interface to derive DS0 channels from OC3 and DS1 inputs.

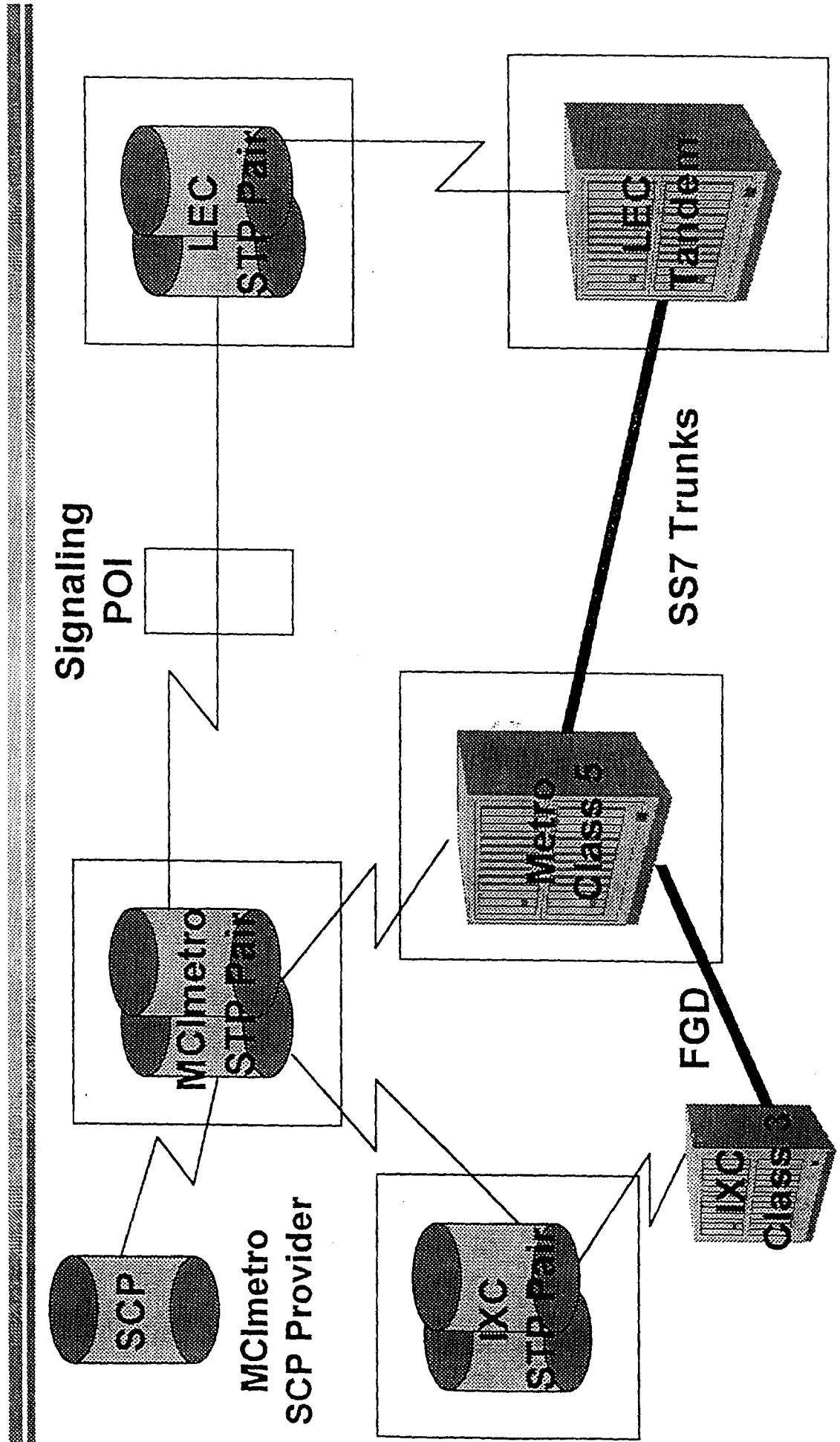
High speed services may appear at an interface on the broadband DXC or routed to the wideband or narrowband DXCs.

(Figure 1 attached)

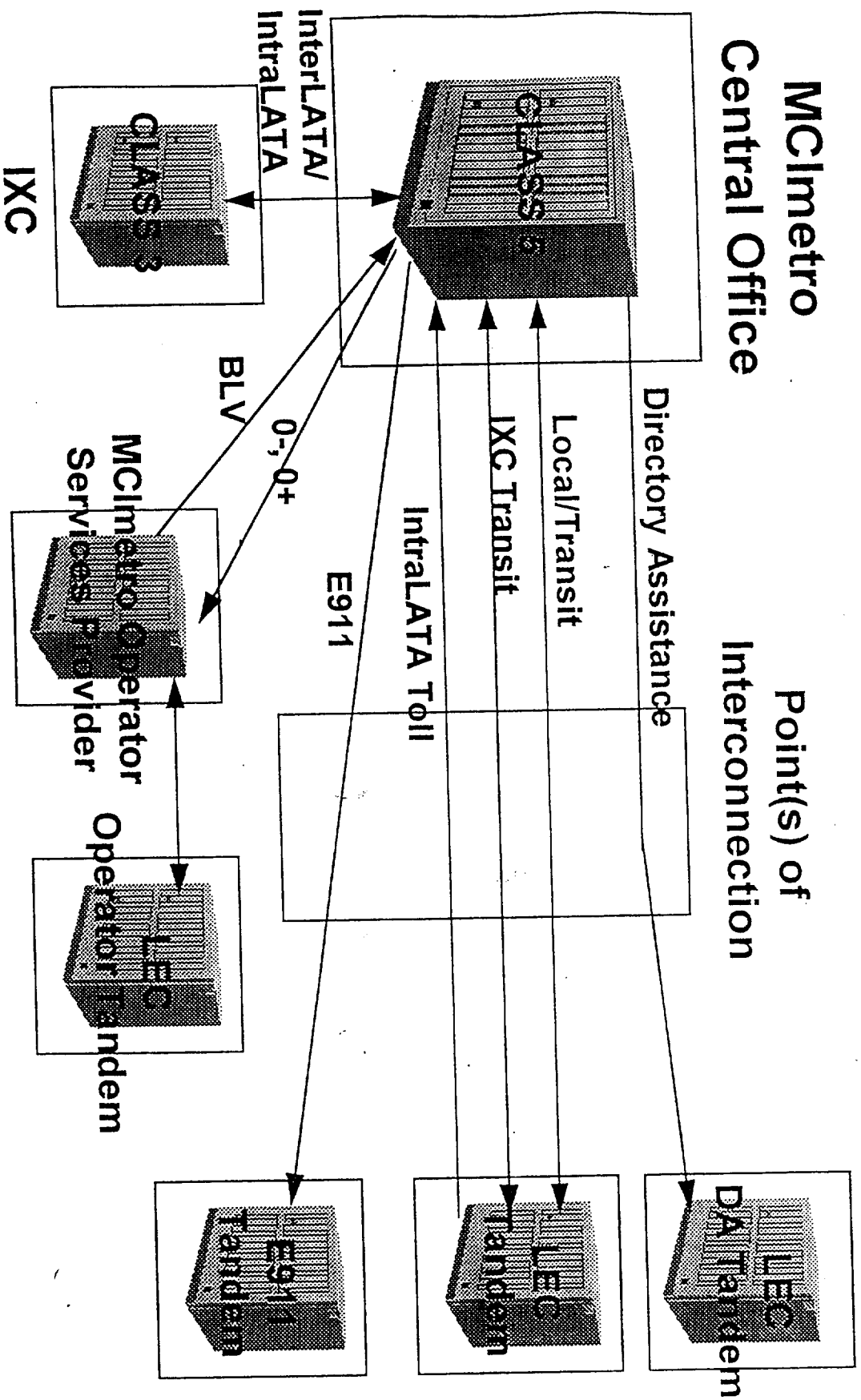
Figure 1: TYPICAL LOOP COMBINATIONS



SS7 Interconnection Architecture

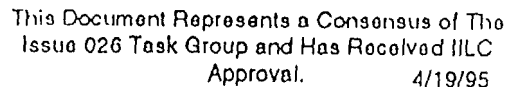


Generic Trunking Topology



Physical Interconnection Requests

This section reflects requests made by Non-LEC industry participants for specific interconnections to LEC networks.



Description of Physical Interconnection Requests

Use in Conjunction with Diagrams

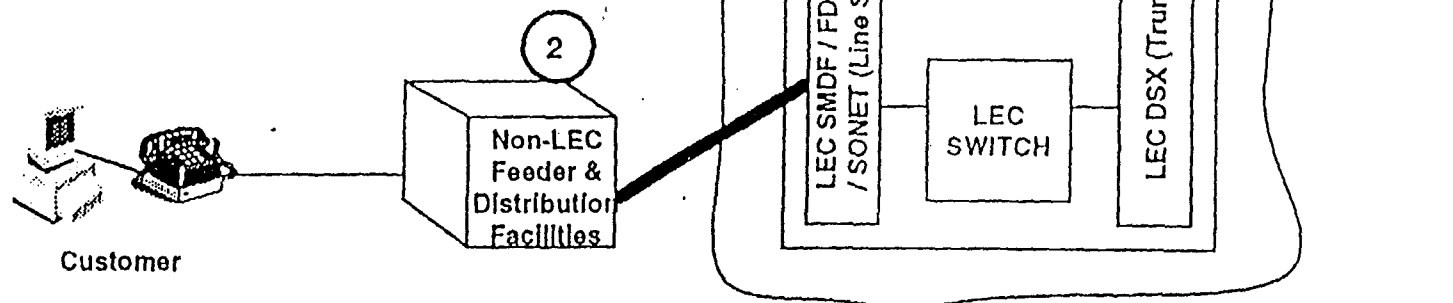
- 1a Non-LEC connects on the distribution side of the LEC's Serving Access Interface (SAI), using LEC feeder plant, with Non-LEC distribution facilities to the end user.
- 1b Non-LEC connects on the feeder side of the LEC's SAI, using LEC distribution facilities, connected to a Non-LEC local network.
- 2 Non-LEC connects its outside plant (feeder and distribution facilities) to the line-side of the LEC's Subscriber Main Distributing Frame (SMDF).
- 3a Non-LEC requires interconnection at the LEC SMDF to gain access to the LEC's outside plant.
- 3b Any of the Non-LEC facilities used in 3a might be collocated within the LEC network.
- 4 Non-LEC uses LEC interoffice facilities and interexchange access; Non-LEC may provide competitive local switching and distribution.
- 5 Non-LEC interconnects to the LEC DSX (trunkside main frame) at T1 speeds.
- 6 Same arrangement as 5, where the Non-LEC is a Mobile Switching Center for air-to-ground, paging, 2-way cellular, PCS, etc.
- 7 Same as 5, where the Non-LEC is establishing an interexchange point of presence.
- 8 Same as 5, where Non-LEC is selling interoffice transport to LEC, between two LEC central offices.
- 9 Same as 5, where Non-LEC is selling transport to and between two different providers, one of whom is a LEC.
- 10 Non-LEC switch is integrated into the LEC network (i.e., with addressing capability), at same or similar functional levels (e.g. EO-to-EO or AT-to-AT).
- 11 Deleted by IILC.
- 12 Non-LEC interconnects (through any of several possible elements such as FDF, D-banks, optical facilities, etc.) with LEC Digital Cross Connect System (DCS) and uses the DCS to perform remote network reconfiguration of private line facilities.
- 13 A Non-LEC obtains real- or near-realtime control of capabilities inherent in a LEC's DCS as they apply to Non-LEC private line facilities on that DCS. Communication may be via Non-LEC controller to LEC controller or Non-LEC terminal to LEC controller. The actual physical connection may be via leased private line or dial-up.
- 14 Removed by 026 Task Group.
- 15 A Non-LEC's computer connects to a LEC's switch via SCAI.
- 16a Non-LEC's SONET equipment unit(s) interconnect to LEC Data Communications Channel (DCC) and/or Local Communication Channel (LCC) via a gateway, to gain access to LEC Network Management Operations System (NMOS) and telemetry equipment.
- 16b Non-LEC NMOS interconnects to LEC DCC or LCC via same gateway used by LEC Net. Mgmt OS.

INTERCONNECTING AT THE MAIN DISTRIBUTING

FRAME VERTICALS -- POINT 2

2

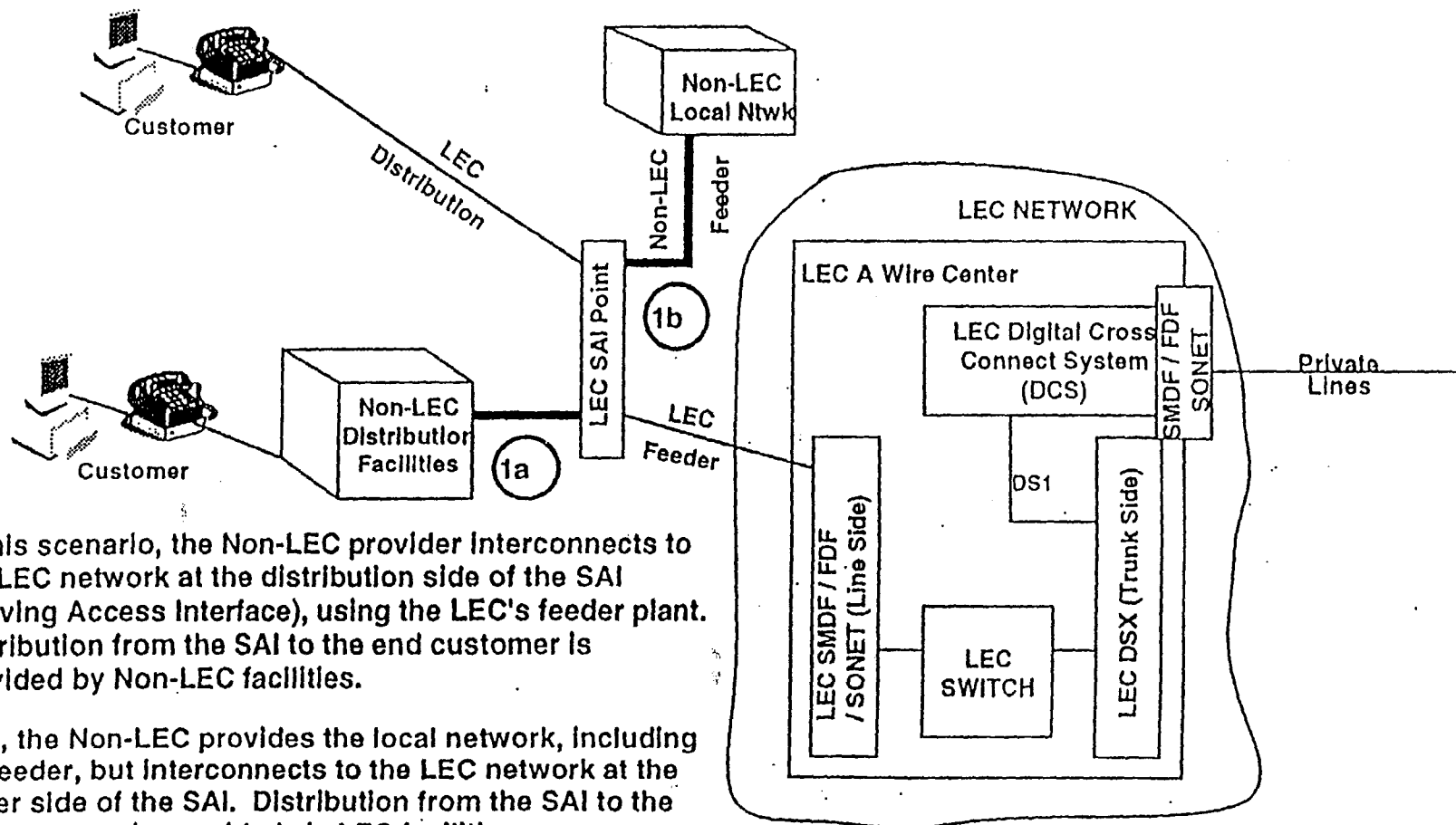
In this case, the Non-LEC Interconnects to the line side of the LEC switch, at the SMDF; all outside plant and distribution to the end customer is via Non-LEC facilities. This arrangement would provide access for competitive transport. All facility types currently in use (and planned, e.g., fiber) need to be accommodated. This differs from 1a in that the Non-LEC also provides the feeder to the LEC switch. In instances where the end customer has a private network, the Non-LEC may provide transport between the LEC switch and the private network (or other customer-owned CPE, such as a PBX).



See Also: Notes 1, 2 and 3 in the Explanatory Notes.

This Document Represents a Consensus of The
Issue 026 Task Group and Has Received ILC
Approval. 4/19/95

INTERCONNECTING IN THE OUTSIDE PLANT -- POINTS 1a and 1b



- 1a** In this scenario, the Non-LEC provider interconnects to the LEC network at the distribution side of the SAI (Serving Access Interface), using the LEC's feeder plant. Distribution from the SAI to the end customer is provided by Non-LEC facilities.
- 1b** Here, the Non-LEC provides the local network, including the feeder, but interconnects to the LEC network at the feeder side of the SAI. Distribution from the SAI to the end customer is provided via LEC facilities.

See Also: Notes 1, 2 and 3 in the Explanatory Notes.

This Document Represents a Consensus of The
Issue 026 Task Group and Has Received ILC
Approval. 4/19/95

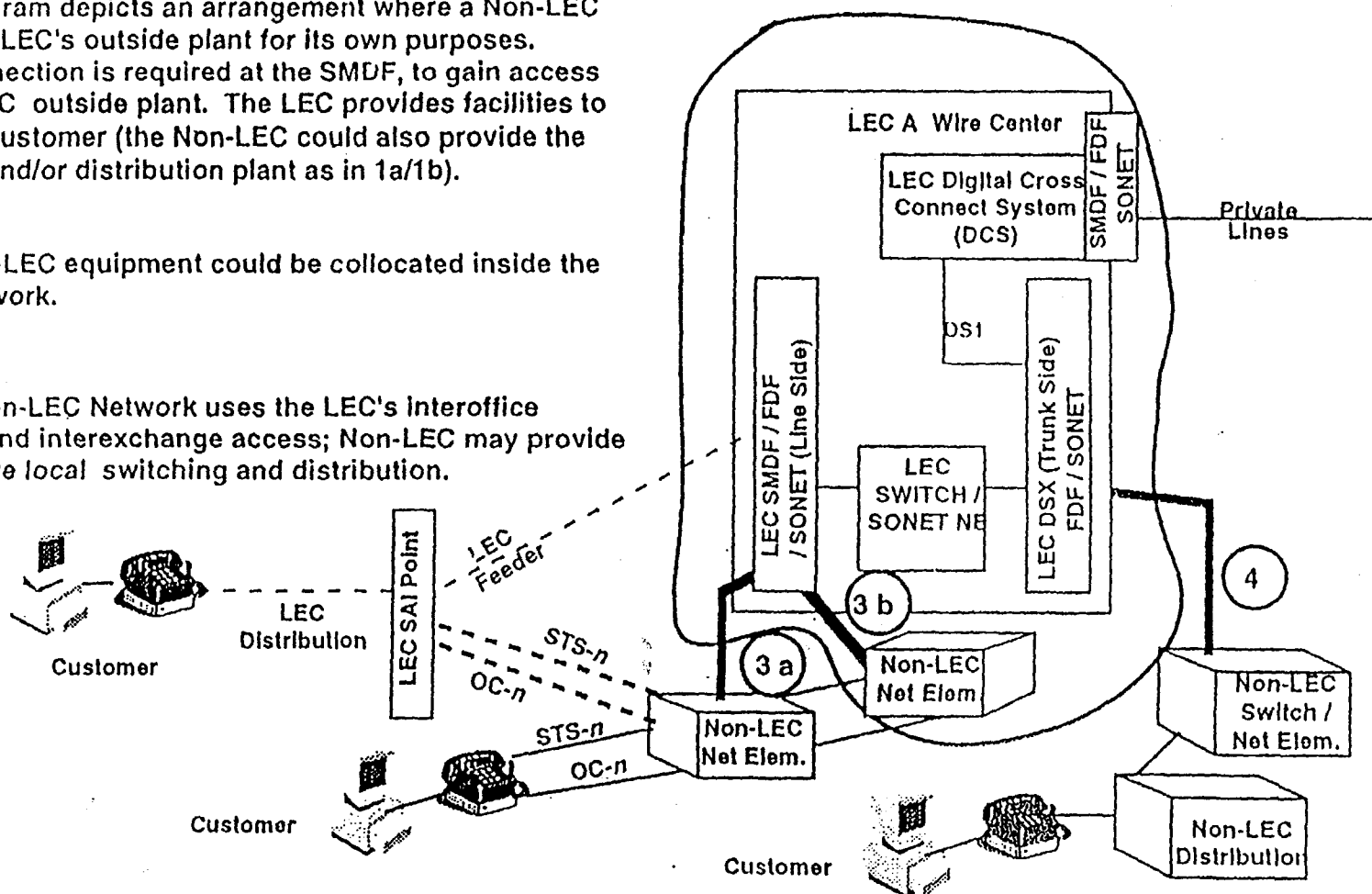
INTERCONNECTING AT THE MAIN DISTRIBUTING

FRAME VERTICALS (cont'd) -- POINTS 3 & 4

3 a This diagram depicts an arrangement where a Non-LEC uses the LEC's outside plant for its own purposes. Interconnection is required at the SMDF, to gain access to the LEC outside plant. The LEC provides facilities to the end customer (the Non-LEC could also provide the feeder, and/or distribution plant as in 1a/1b).

3 b The Non-LEC equipment could be collocated inside the LEC network.

4 Here, a Non-LEC Network uses the LEC's interoffice facilities and interexchange access; Non-LEC may provide competitive local switching and distribution.



See Also: Note 1 in the Explanatory Notes.

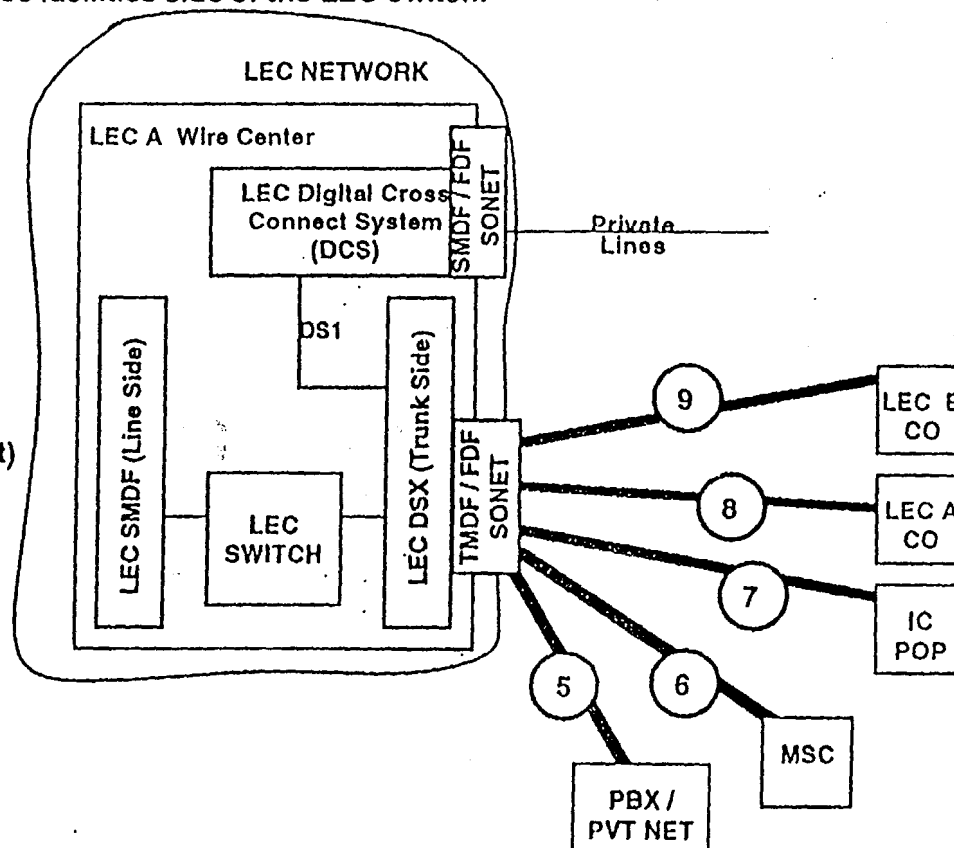
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INTERCONNECTING ON THE TRUNK SIDE

- POINTS 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9

These interconnections are essentially all the same in that they use LEC switching, but allow a Non-LEC to provide transport between the LEC's switch and some other entity; they differ only in what entity exists at the other end of the transport "pipe" from the LEC switch (hence, potentially, the signaling protocol) and in the service boundaries of the Non-LEC (e.g., Inter- vs. Intra-LATA). The point of interconnection on all of these arrangements is via the LEC's DSX (through TMDF or other electrical protection, or through FDF for test access), or via trunk side cross connects on the interoffice facilities side of the LEC switch.

- 5 The Non-LEC interconnects to the LEC DSX (at T1 speeds) from the trunk side of the switch.
- 6 Mobile Switching Center (MSC -- a generic term which includes air-ground, paging, 2-way mobile, cellular, PCS.)
- 7 IC POP
- 8 Same LEC, other switch (Interoffice transport)
- 9 Different LEC's switch

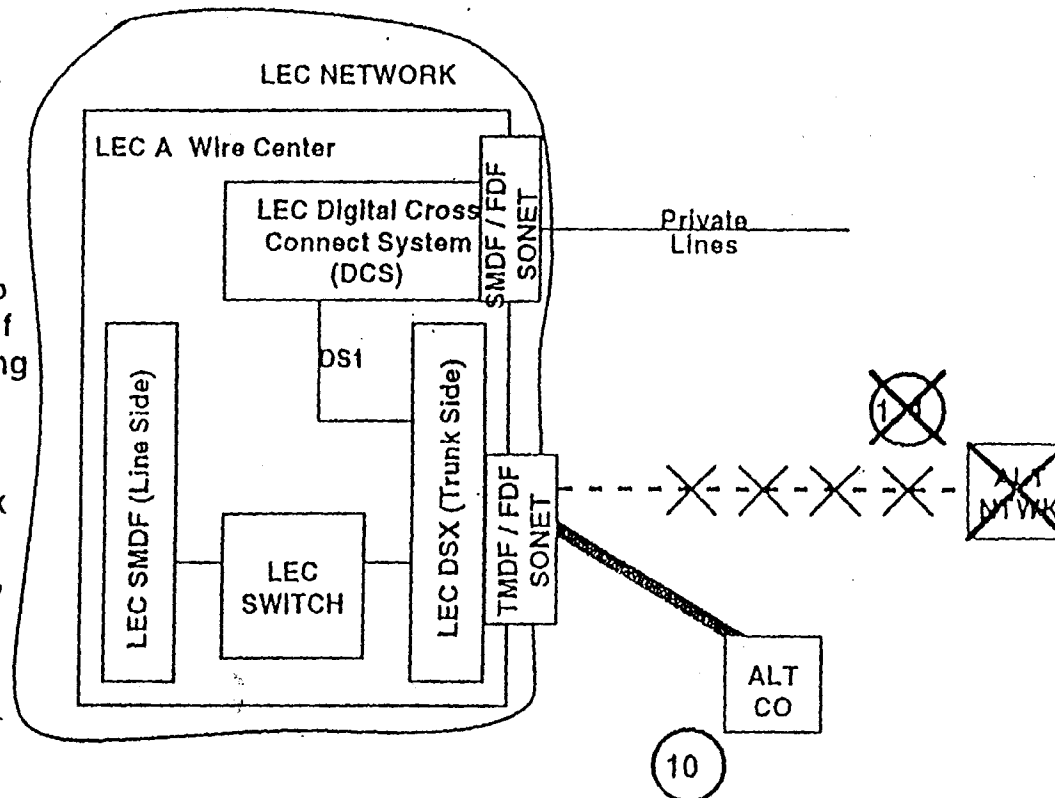


See Also: Note 1 in the Explanatory Notes.

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INTERCONNECTING NETWORKS - POINTS 10 & 11

- 10 Non-LEC switch is connected directly to LEC switch (Internetwork transport) as if in the same network (i.e., with addressing capability) and at the same or similar functional level (e.g. EO-EO, AT-AT).
- ~~1~~ Non-LEC network overlaps LEC network service area; no interconnection (if needed, use 10). *Deleted by IILC 7/15/92, since it was same as 4 - 10, but lacked need for interconnection.*



See Also: Note 1 In Explanatory Notes.

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